

**REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**

Claims 2-18 and 20-28 are pending in this application. By this Amendment, claims 2-18, 20, 22 and 23 are amended, claims 26-28 are added, and claims 1 and 19 are canceled without prejudice or disclaimer. Support for the claims can be found throughout the specification, including the original claims and the drawings. Withdrawal of the rejections in view of the above amendments and the following remarks is respectfully requested.

**I. Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)**

Claims 1-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Shintani (U.S. Patent No. 5,978,046), in view of Kahn (U.S. Patent No. 6,678,009), and further in view of Cohen-Solal (U.S. Patent No. 7,206,029).

Based on the remarks in the Office Action, it appears it was the Examiner's intention to reject claims 1-25 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Shintani, Kahn and Cohen-Solal. Claims 1 and 19 have been cancelled, and dependent claims 2-10, 16 and 17 now depend from new independent claim 26. Thus, the discussion that follows will be directed to the features of new independent claim 26, rather than independent claim 1. The rejection, in so far as it applies to claims 2-18 and 20-26, is respectfully traversed.

Independent claim 11 is directed to a method of adjusting a sub picture using an OSD for a video display unit. Independent claim 11 recites, *inter alia*, displaying an adjustment display section in the sub-picture OSD adjustment menu if one of a plurality of sub-picture functions subject to adjustment through the OSD adjustment menu is selected by a user, and detecting a

user manipulation of a vertical adjustment button or a horizontal adjustment button of a key input unit, and varying a level of the selected sub-picture function displayed in the adjustment display section in response to the detected user manipulation. Independent claim 11 then recites adjusting an appearance of the sub-picture based on the variation of the selected sub-picture function as the user manipulates the key input unit. Independent claim 22 recites similar features in varying scope.

Independent claim 18 is directed to a video display appliance. Independent claim 18 recites, *inter alia*, a key input unit coupled to a processor, wherein a user can manipulate buttons on the key input unit to instruct the processor to take certain actions. Independent claim 18 also recites an on-screen display (OSD) generator, coupled to the processor, which causes the processor to generate an OSD menu that is superimposed on the main picture, wherein a user can manipulate the buttons on the key input unit to select options on the OSD menu, and wherein the OSD menu can be used to change characteristics of the sub-picture, wherein the OSD generator displays an amount of change in a selected characteristic of the sub-picture as the user manipulates the key input unit. Independent claim 26 recites similar features in varying scope.

Shintani neither discloses nor suggests the features of independent claims 11, 18, 22 and 26, or the respective claimed combinations of features. Further, Kahn and Cohen-Solal each fails to overcome the deficiencies of Shintani.

Shintani discloses a television with a picture-in-picture (PIP) capability. The television displays one or more sub-screens 37 and one or more corresponding captions 35 on a main screen 36. Shintani discloses a remote control 24 which controls various display options related to the main picture 36. However, Shintani neither discloses nor suggests that any of the characteristics of the sub-screens 37 may be altered, let alone using the remote control 24. Further, in each of the embodiments shown in Figures 2-9 of Shintani, the position of the sub-screens 37 on the main screen 36 is fixed in a predetermined position not selected by the user. The sub-screens 37 cannot be moved, let alone through any type of manipulation of the keys of the remote control 24 and/or the use of an on-screen display (OSD). Thus, Shintani neither discloses nor suggests the above-discussed features of independent claims 11, 18, 22 and 26.

Kahn discloses a digital television 25 that superimposes an adjustable window 10 on a video image to redefine a periphery of an active area 2 of a display. By re-defining the edges of this viewable window 10, artifacts 5 present near the edges of the display may be masked. Kahn discloses that a size of the vertical or horizontal letterbox defined by the window 10 may be adjusted. However, this is merely an adjustment of the primary image, or main picture, displayed by Kahn's television 25.

The Office Action suggests applying Kahn's adjustment in size of the window 10 to the sub-screens 37 superimposed on the main screen 36 disclosed by Shintani. However, Shintani neither discloses nor suggests that an appearance of the sub-screens 37 could be adjusted, nor that it would be advantageous to do so. Further, Kahn neither discloses nor suggests that sub-

screens could or should be superimposed on the image displayed in the active area 2. Rather, it is respectfully submitted that such sub-screens would detract from an already reduced viewing area provided by Kahn, and thus the addition of sub-screens to Kahn's device would not be desirable. However, even the combination of Shintani and Kahn fails to disclose or suggest a component that displays an amount of adjustment in a sub-screen in an OSD adjustment menu as a user manipulates a key input unit, as recited in independent claims 11, 18, 22 and 26.

More specifically, Kahn discloses in Figure 5 that a menu may be displayed to facilitate the re-sizing of the adjustable window 10. However, even if this were improperly combined with the sub-screens disclosed by Shintani, even the improper combination still neither discloses nor suggests that an amount of adjustment in any of these characteristics is displayed in an OSD menu. Rather, it is only the function that is displayed for initial selection in Kahn's menu.

Cohen-Solal is cited as allegedly teaching adjusting a position/size of a PIP. Cohen-Solal discloses a system 100 including a display 10 having PIP capability. In an active PIP mode, the system 100 automatically repositions a PIP, or secondary image, 210A with respect to an underlying primary image 210B when a processor 120 determines that the PIP image 210A is obscuring the primary image 210B. The processor 120 continuously repositions the PIP image 210A until the active PIP mode is disabled. To determine which portion(s) of the primary image 210B are important and should not be obscured, the processor 120 analyzes an incoming video data stream for cues, the cues being previously established in the processor 120 (see column 4,

lines 31-65 of Cohen-Solal). The processor 120 then determines an appropriate position for the PIP image 210A based on this analysis.

It is respectfully submitted that it would not have been obvious to modify Shintani's television having a main screen 36 and sub-screens 37, combined with the adjustable window 10 disclosed by Kahn, with the active PIP mode disclosed by Cohen-Solal for the purpose of developing a system and method as recited in independent claims 11, 18, 22 and 26. More specifically, the movement of the PIP image 210A in Cohen-Solal's device is, by design, completely automated, and there is no opportunity for user manipulation/selection of a position, or any other characteristic, for the PIP image 210A. Even the cues used to determine important/unimportant portion(s) of the primary image 210B are previously stored, factory settings that cannot be in any way altered by a user. Thus, it is respectfully submitted that Cohen-Solal teaches away from a system or method in which any type of PIP control or manipulation is done by a user, and in particular, the movement of the PIP image 210A, as specifically cited in the Office Action.

However, even if Cohen-Solal is improperly applied, Cohen-Solal still neither discloses nor suggests displaying any type of user-selected sub-picture OSD adjustment menu, nor displaying an adjustment amount in such a sub-picture OSD menu as a user manipulates corresponding keys of a key input unit, as recited in independent claims 11 and 22, nor a key input unit, an OSD generator, and a processor/microcontroller which provides for such user selection and display, as recited in independent claims 18 and 26.

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Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that independent claims 11, 18, 22, as well as independent claim 26, are allowable over even the improperly applied combination, and thus the rejection should be withdrawn. Dependent claims 2-10, 12-17, 20, 21 and 23-25 are allowable at least for the reasons set forth above with respect to independent claims 11, 18, 22 and 26, from which they respectively depend, as well as for their added features.

## II. New Claims 26-28

New claims 26-28 are added to the application. It is respectfully submitted that new claims 26-28 meet the requirements of 35 U.S.C. §112. It is further submitted that new independent claim 26 is allowable over the applied prior art for all of the reasons set forth above, and that new dependent claims 27 and 28 are allowable at least for the reasons set forth above with respect to independent claims 18 and 26, from which they respectively depend, as well as for their added features.

## III. Conclusion

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes that any additional changes would place the application in better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned, Joanna K. Mason, at the telephone number listed below.

To the extent necessary, a petition for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. 1.136 is hereby made. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this,

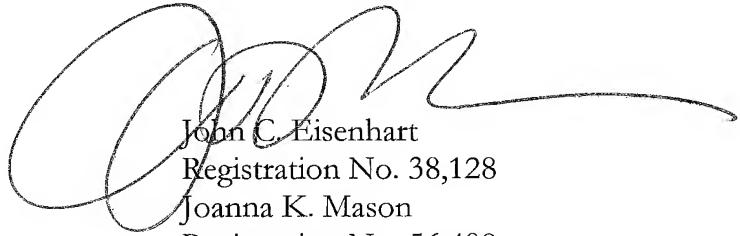
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concurrent and future replies, including extension of time fees, to Deposit Account 16-0607 and  
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Respectfully submitted,  
KED & ASSOCIATES, LLP



John C. Eisenhart  
Registration No. 38,128  
Joanna K. Mason  
Registration No. 56,408

P.O. Box 221200  
Chantilly, Virginia 20153-1200  
703 766-3777 JCE:JKM:lh

**Date: May 13, 2008**

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**Please direct all correspondence to Customer Number 34610**